

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENTS

THE DESERTED HALLS.

EACH CONGRESSMAN GOES BACK TO HIS DISTRICT.

The Last Day of the Session—III. Humor Developed Between the Houses—The Trial Sent Over—Senses Consequent upon Adjournment—What the Speaker Had to Say.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—In the senate, Mr. Bayard rose to a correction of the journal, and stated that owing to the noise and confusion in the chamber at the close of the session on Monday, his vote in favor of the resolution for adjournment sine die, at 11 o'clock on that day, had not been heard nor recorded by the clerk. He had voted yea because the resolution, coming from a republican member, seemed to indicate the disposition of the majority to close the session. The chair announced appointments on the joint select committee on the revival of shipping of Messrs. Miller of New York, Conger and Vest. Mr. Ingalls called up the bill to transfer the property of the soldiers and sailors' orphans' home to the Garfield memorial hospital. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, the house resolution for adjournment sine die on Saturday, August 5, was taken up. Mr. Cameron moved to amend by fixing a time for adjournment at 3 o'clock. Mr. Sherman demanded the yeas and nays on the motion. The vote resulted—yeas 26, nays 17, and the resolution as amended was agreed to. The announcement of the result was accepted as conclusive that the end of the session had finally been determined upon. During the roll call several members who had previously announced that they had resolved to sit in order to make a quorum. Their response however, were not required for this purpose. An analysis of the vote shows that all the votes against adjournment came from the republican side. The democrats had voted in that from March 16 to July 19, 1878. This closed the evidence on both sides. Mr. Bliss of Ohio, a counter affidavit, setting forth what he expected to prove by the witness Spencer. A counter affidavit of S. W. Dorsey was filed by the defense. After some discussion as to the instructions to the jury on the points of law as to the order of closing the argument, the court adjourned. Mr. Kerr will probably begin the closing argument for the prosecution to-morrow. It is expected that Mr. Bliss, Mr. Merrick and the attorney general will also speak, as well as all the counsel for the defense, and that arguments will occupy ten days.

THE WHISKY RING INVESTIGATION

There was No King. There was No Money Spent, and a Bill to pay extra prices for extra work in emergencies in the government printing office was passed. Messrs. Anthony and Bayard were appointed to notify the president in conjunction with the house committee that congress would be ready to adjourn to-day. A number of house bills, donating condemned cannot be passed. Mr. Windom, chairman of the investigation committee, in order to the amount of money to defeat the bonded spirits bill, submitted a report with the evidence taken. Ordered printed. At 1 o'clock an executive session was ordered, and soon thereafter the doors were closed.

MORRILL'S MODEST REQUEST.

At 2:55 the doors were reopened, when a request by Mr. Morrill that the tax bill be passed by unanimous consent, was met with derisive laughter on the democratic side. The Vermont senator resumed his seat with an appearance of real modesty, and in a uniformly able, courteous and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the senate. When the hand of the clock indicated the hour of three, the presiding officer formally terminated the session.

SENATOR'S FARTHING WORNS.

He said:—Senators—After a very long and very laborious session, in which the senate has performed its part of the public duty faithfully, we are about to separate. My thanks are due to each and every member of the body for the generous consideration and for its friendly support in the chair. Wishing you all health and happiness, I now declare the senate adjourned without day. The announcement of the chair was received with applause, and the members of the senate, appreciating the cause of their burdens, who have deservedly incurred in their congegrations and farewells. The number of visitors and sight-seers in the galleries was much less than usual on the last day of the session, and after a brief period the chamber was deserted.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate, though in executive session an hour and three quarters, confirmed only one nomination that of Mrs. Mary H. C. McCauslin, postmaster at Provo City, Utah. The greater portion of the session was taken up in the usual congegrations and farewells.

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THE DISCOURTESY OF THE SENATE.

In the house, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Hiscock moved to take a recess for one hour, stating that in his judgment in an hour the senate would act upon the adjournment resolution. Mr. Atkins inquired whether the senate had given the chairman of the house appropriation committee any notice to adjourn and adjourn for the day without a recess.

Mr. Hiscock.—It did not.

Mr. Atkins—Then it left the chairman to call us here at 8 o'clock and let us go home again. Mr. Atkins further remarked that if the house was to be delayed by recesses from hour to hour, he would prefer to adjourn for three days. Mr. O'Neill suggested that the gentleman from New York, Mr. Hiscock, might make good use of ten or twelve minutes in replying to critics, and upon motion of the Hon. L. B. Senator Phipps, Mr. Hiscock replied that so far as the senator's remarks were concerned, he did not propose to make any reply whatever. He had already said as much as he desired about the manner in which the house transacted its business. Several ineffectual attempts were made to have private bills considered, and then at 11:15 the house took a recess until 12. Immediately after the recess, on motion of Mr. Hiscock, of New York, senate amendment to the house resolution for the final adjournment of congress was considered. On motion of Mr. Hiscock a committee of three members was authorized to wait upon the president and announce to him that congress was ready to adjourn. Messrs. Hiscock, Carpenter and Atkins were appointed as such committee. The house then, at 12:15, took a recess until 2:45. When the house assembled at 2:45 p.m., Mr. Hiscock, a member of the joint committee appointed to wait on the president, reported that the committee had waited upon the president and had no further communication to make to congress.

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AN INSIDE PLOT.

FOUR PRISONERS ATTEMPT AN ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

A Harvest Thanksgiving in Wales—Methodist Awary up in Northeast Georgia—Putman County Prokoush for Bicent for Congress—A Suicide in Monroe County.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

CANTON, August 7.—Last Friday evening about dusk, just after the jailer had carried supper to the prisoners confined in jail, he went up and opened the door to take out the dishes, etc., when the four prisoners made a break and ran over him and succeeded in getting away. Our citizens soon gathered at the jail and made a lively chase and succeeded in getting three of them back in jail in less than 30 minutes from the time they got out. Our worthy and efficient deputy sheriff, William A. Kitcham, with his untiring energy, continued in pursuit of the one still out and was on yesterday morning rewarded by finding his man. The four are now chained to the floor, and as our court convenes here next Monday it may be expected they will be in attendance at court ready to answer to the charges against them.

The people in the vicinity of Wales are keeping the day last Saturday in speech-meeting, services and music, as a kind of thanksgiving to God for the seasons which have so blessed the crops, rendering them now profiting of such an abundant yield. Dinner was spread in a large oak grove and the crowd of about 500 partook bountifully, and after dinner was over several basketballs were taken up. The Etowah cornet band, of this place, went out and discoursed sweet music for the occasion. All passed off pleasantly and we came home convinced that we will have to seek another section of the state to find better crops and cleverer people than in this country, especially Wales, which is eight miles northwest of this place. The jury revisors are to-day revising the jury boxes.

CARROLL COUNTY.

How Buchanan's Nomination was Received in Carrollton—Plus Times Ahead.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

CARROLLTON, August 7.—A good many of the citizens of this place and vicinity met the returning delegates from the West Point democratic convention on last Saturday evening at the depot, attended by the Carrollton brass band, and amid the stirring music and shouts of the people much enthusiasm was manifested at the nomination of the Hon. Hugh Buchanan. In fact, the convention could not have nominated a man in the fourth congressional district outside of the present nominee that gives such universal satisfaction to the citizens of our county, and at the ensuing election he will receive a majority of not less than fifteen hundred, and perhaps two thousand votes. So mote it be.

We have not had our convention for the nomination of candidates to our next general assembly, nor is it certain that we will have such convention, as there seems to be a disposition on the part of a good many of our citizens, to have an open field fight, and give everybody who so desires a chance for legislative honors. Dr. McDaniel, one of our most popular dentists, and a strong Stephens man, laughingly says, if we are not represented in our next legislature, he hopes the balance of the state will excuse us.

This county is entitled to two representatives in the lower branch of our general assembly, and I sincerely hope to be re-elected in the field, to wit: Thomas A. Jackson, who was a member last session, and E. B. Merrill, a prominent young lawyer of this place, who opened the canvass here on last Tuesday, making an able and eloquent political speech to a large audience, which was well received and made the young orator many friends. Mr. Merrill is a true democrat and says he is willing to submit his claims to a convention, provided one is called.

Mr. James White, who was so triumphantly acclaimed as the member of Mr. Rose at the last term of the Thomaston superior court, is visiting friends and relatives in this place. He used to be a resident of Carroll county, and was cordially received here by his old friends and acquaintances. Our crops are so magnificent and fine that they beggar description. We certainly will have flush times in Georgia, this fall.

TOCCOA TEACHERS.

Advice to the Members of the Institute from Blaikie, M.A.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

TOCCOA, August 7.—The teachers of the institute and the people of Toccoa, in addition to the regular exercises of the institute, have been highly entertained every evening during the past week with delightful lectures from distinguished speakers from different portions of our state. Rev. Dr. Lane, from Athens, entertained us with charming talks on botany and astronomy. Colonel Lewis, of Dahlonega, gave us an interesting lecture on the study of English. He recommended to teachers and all present, to study good English authors, both in poetry and prose, considering them far in advance of our American writers not even excepting Longfellow and Emerson. Friday evening Judge Bleckley was introduced to the institute, and he gave us an oral talk on geography, and especially for the teachers an original written discourse on recitation. Many of the younger teachers who were present, regretted exceedingly that this great reformer had not presented his views five years earlier. Saturday a portion of the teachers left.

Dr. Orr has left us to attend the institute at Milledgeville. Professor Smart, from Indiana, a thoroughly wide-awake educator, is with us for a few days and will deliver a popular lecture, subject—"Over the sea." The teachers feel that they are being ably instructed in all of the different branches, and only wish that many teachers that are absent could be with us enjoying our privileges.

We have lovely weather which lends enchantment to the pleasant little city of Toccoa.

CLAYTON'S CONFERENCE.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

CLAYTON, August 8.—The Dahlonega district of the Methodist church met here August 2nd and adjourned on the 5th, after a harmonious session, in which the state of the church in all her interests were reported upon and inquired into by the conference. All the church enterprises of the district were considered to be in an improving condition. Bishop Pierce was present and presided over the body with his usual acceptability. Though very feeble, he preached two us, one a dedicatory sermon of the new church, and the other a discourse on the subject—"Over the sea." The next conference adjourned at Clayton, and was appointed for Mossy Creek camp-ground, White county, N. F. Howard, H. Hunt, J. W. Green and D. C. Cody are elected delegates to the annual conference of North Georgia Methodist church. The people here have provided well for the delegates and visitors.

MILLEDGEVILLE MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

MILLEDGEVILLE, August 8.—Fine weather, rain period ending with a full blast, but little cotton open yet, but the outlook for the staple is very encouraging. Judge Furman, yesterday for the state agricultural convention, where he will make a speech on intensive farming. The judge is developing into a first-class farmer. On his piny woods he reaped one hundred bushels of oats to the acre, and has since planted it in cotton. He carries to the convention with him a stalk of this late planted cotton, which has one hundred and twenty-six squares, blooms and bolls on it, some of the cotton is 1000 yards long. Mr. Mark Johnson, teacher Sunday last with his children here. The teachers institute has commenced its second week with increased attendance and increasing interest.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

GRIFFIN, August 8.—At a meeting of the grand encampment, held to-day in the hall of Davis encampment No. 7, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Charles H. Dorsett, Savannah, M. W. G., patriarch; George H. Merrifield, Brunswick, M. E. G., president; John F. Howard, Barnesville, R. W. G., senior warden; H. J. Simons, Griffin, R. W. G., junior warden; John G. Dutz, Macon, R. W. G., scribe; John S. Tamm, Savannah, R. W. G., treasurer; George G. Wilson, Savannah, W. G., marshal; J. E. Mann, Atlanta, W. G., sentinel; Eli Hollingsworth, Augusta, W. G., messenger. The largest attendance of members in many years was present. Nothing outside of routine business was transacted. Harmony prevailed.

SUICIDE IN MONROE COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

FORSYTH, August 8.—Mr. Jethro Williams, a well-to-do farmer residing nine miles south of this place, was drowned in Tobesofee creek on yesterday. For some time back he has suffered with Bright's disease of the kidneys, which affected his mind. He left the house after breakfast on yesterday with a basket on his arm, as he usually does to feed his hogs, going by the gin-house to get some corn, left the basket and went towards the creek. When found he had a large rock tied around his neck, in water about four feet deep. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, good Christian and an honest man. He leaves a large family to mourn his dead and end.

PUTNAM FOR BLOUNT.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

EATONTON, August 7.—The democratic party met in mass on Saturday last and selected delegates to the congressional convention at Milledgeville, which meets on Wednesday next. The delegation was instructed to cast Putnam's vote for James H. Blount. Strong resolutions of endorsement were passed in regard to that distinguished gentleman.

GENERAL FLUKER.

The Champion Eater—He has Felt the Pangs of Hunger—Is Still a Fat Little Man.

From the Brunswick Ga. Advertiser.

The story we are about to relate seems incredible, but it tells of a human being possessing the stomach of an ox in its capacity to hold—but to our story. Hearing that a negro man in our town had eaten twenty loaves of bread and six pounds of raw bacon at one sitting, we set out to get the particulars and learned the following from those who witnessed the feat. He had agreed to eat twenty loaves of bakers bread and one dollars worth of white bacon, provided the parties present would foot the bill; if he had not the word of pay for what he ate. With this understanding, he set out and in a few minutes had eaten nine loaves of bread and quite a quantity of the bacon. At this juncture the bystanders interfered and would not let him finish the feat, which incensed the chap very much, who remarked as he went away that it was the first time in thirty years that he had a chance to eat a square meal and they would not let him get it. This much is vouches for by scores of men, white and colored, who saw him do the eating. Wishing to know something of this wonderful character we sought him out this week and learned that he is the son of one of our readers will give what he says of himself. Telling him our mission, he began:

"Well, sir, my name is General Fluker, I am sixty-nine years old and was raised near Norfolk, Virginia. I have been married seven times, am now living with my seventh wife—all the rest are dead. I am the father of forty-seven children—al twin but one. Have been in Georgia four years. I don't drink whisky, got no use for it. Haven't had a square meal in thirty years. Am hungry all the time. I now eat 105 pounds of meat a day to weigh over 200. I can stand in my track and turn nine summersaults without stopping. I can split five hundred rails a day the year round and gain every Saturday. Can throw a blacksmith hammer with anybody living, and in slavery times was worth a mint of money for my old master who used to run a blacksmith shop for the neighborhood."

"You say, Fluker, that you have not had a square meal in thirty years? What did you eat at that time?"

"Eighteen shad, sir, and bread according." "Did you get enough to eat at the barbecue?" "Yes, sir, I did." "What about Mr. Dunn's barbecue? Well, I come mighty nigh it. I eat the major part of a foreshorten of a beef that day."

"Now, tell me, Fluker, did you eat anything last Saturday night besides the nine loaves of baker's bread and the bacon?"

"Yes, sir, after I knocked off work that evening I eat two watermelons and six fifteen pieces, and after they wouldn't let me eat my twenty loaves. I went home and the old lady sat out eleven biscuits, a big chunk of shoulder meat and big pot of coffee. I eat all that up and wanted more. I tell you, boss, I can eat more than any man I ever saw and can do as little as any man, but I stay hungry all the time. I wish I could get some food to eat, but I have to pay for it."

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month or \$10 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 1882

THE SIGNAL service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic and Gulf states to-day, local rains, cloudy weather, winds mostly from the north to west, stationary rising barometer, and stationary or slight fall in temperature.

In the expressive Georgia dialect, congress "broke" yesterday, and fence repairing will be diligently carried on in the districts.

"He died of a broken heart." Such is the explanation of the demise of General Warren, whose sensitiveness to censorial comment snapped the vital chord. If this sensitiveness were only catching!

The speech of President Hardman, at the Georgia state agricultural convention, is replete with sound logic and practical advice. To this assemblage of the men who sow and reap the state owes its prosperity, and in their deliberations there is always much interest.

AMERICUS is one of those charming little cities to which is never forgotten, and the aroma of whose magnolia groves seems to catch the imagination. Added to its natural charms, it has a citizenship of as hospitable and noble a people as are to be met with anywhere. Its advantages are well told elsewhere.

The British retreat of Saturday is spoken of by the Italian press as a defeat, thinly disguised in the official dispatches. Men are pouring into Alexandria, however, from all the seas, and soon Arabi will have to fall back upon the sands of Soudan, where he may amuse himself at pleasure, while the khedive reigns at Cairo.

The reports made to St. Louis merchants are to the effect that such an abundant yield in crops has never been known before. In cotton, the cereals, vegetables and every line of agricultural production the country is certainly favored. The public health is also much better than usual, the absence of epidemic diseases being one of the blessings of the year.

AMONG the names of the world's benefactors must be placed that of Euston. He was an Englishman who, settling in Charleston, amassed a great fortune, and having amassed it, had the heart to dispose of it in such a way as to be a blessing for all time. The little village of aged beneficiaries will be a monument to his name such as more pretentious men have failed to win.

CONGRESS has adjourned, but the tax-gatherer has not, and will not this year. And yet Mr. Kelly, a staunch republican, and chairman of the ways and means committee, thinks the revenue of the government this year will exceed \$400,000,000, and that there will be a surplus of \$100,000,000. The republicans did not dispute these figures, but they were careful not to reduce the prospective surplus, upon which, no doubt, they have foul designs. This surplus will be taken from the people's earnings, but congress will vote it away as freely as if it were a windfall.

THE democratic victories in Alabama and Kentucky do not show any loss of vitality in the party of the people. General O'Neal's opponent in Alabama was supported by republicans, independents and greenbackers, and yet he was defeated by the customary democratic majority of the state. In Kentucky, Captain Henry, the democratic candidate for the court of appeals, was opposed by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Jacob, an independent democrat, who was accepted by the republicans. The coalition did not materially decrease Captain Henry's majority. A straight-out ticket is, as a rule, stronger than a fusion ticket based simply on a desire to exchange places with the party in power.

THE ENGLISH CRISIS.

The house of commons has rejected the amendments of the house of lords to the arrears bill; and if the lords insist upon their amendments a grave issue is forced upon Mr. Gladstone. He cannot accept the amendments, or any similar propositions. The first of the amendments empowers the landlord to refuse his consent to the tenant's application for the discharge of his arrears under the bill in cases where he thought him able to pay the full amount without assistance from the government. This is virtually the same amendment as that which was rejected in the house of commons requiring the landlord to join with the tenant in the application. This would put the tenant wholly in the power of the landlord, giving the latter the option of accepting a part payment of the arrears or of a resort to eviction. The second amendment would have the effect of making the unpaid portion of the arrears a perpetual lien upon the tenant's interest in the holding, as it empowers the landlord to recover the sum of which the bill deprives him out of the proceeds of any subsequent sale of the tenant right.

The object of the arrears bill is to relieve the tenants of an accumulation of rent, and thus lay the foundation for remedial measures and a pacification of the Irish trouble. The bill asks the landlords to remit part of the arrears on the ground that the state would pay the remainder. The bill is, of course, an extraordinary measure, but it is claimed that is no more extraordinary than the case calls for. It should be borne in mind that tenants in arrears are denied access to the law courts, and the three years of deficient harvests have put no small part of the tenantry in debt beyond their present or probable ability to discharge. The conservatists have accepted the principle of the bill, but they have taken a

stand as to details that would make it a measure of small value—that would really crush the life out of the remedial legislation that the government has in view. The conservatists are not willing to let the tenants have a fair and full start, and they seem determined to stand by the landlord interest, regardless of the welfare of either Ireland or England itself. Mr. Gladstone has decided to meet the issue squarely. The conservatists will claim, in case of an appeal to the country, that English farmers would be taxed under the arrears bill to pay the rents of Irish tenants, and if the Irish church fund is not sufficient, this point would have some foundation to rest upon; but still the government proposes to test the patriotism and good sense of the people. It will rely upon the fact that the Irish questions can only be peacefully solved by extraordinary relief, and that the arrears bill is as little as the circumstances admit of. If the house of lords insists upon its amendments, not only will the question of relief for the suffering tenants be brought up, but also a bill to enlarge the franchise, and incidentally the need of a house of lords at all. In case of an appeal to the country it is believed the dissolution of parliament will take place in December.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

The republicans, after much pretense and humbuggery in relation to a reduction of taxation, finally adjourned congress, and their record of extravagance and high taxation is made up. The long session brought no relief to the people, although it had before it bushels of bills and resolutions. The house left behind it a calendar of some seventy pages, consisting of three divisions, namely, the house calendar proper, the calendar of the committee of the whole, and the private calendar. On the house calendar there remained at the end of the session 125 bills; on the calendar of the committee of the whole 230 bills, and on the private calendar over 400 bills. Besides these there were left on the speaker's table about 200 bills. During the session 7,182 bills and resolutions were introduced in the house. Of this immense number 803 were reported favorably, 245 unfavorably, and the remainder, 6,134, remain in the hands of the various committees. 303 bills and resolutions passed the house, but much the greater part of the number consisted of pension bills or measures of local interests such as grants of condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments and the like. Two hundred and eighty-one of these measures had become laws, and forty-one more were on Monday morning awaiting the president's approval.

In the senate 2,283 bills and joint resolutions were introduced, and 466 passed. There remains upon the senate calendar about 190 senate bills and joint resolutions, and 71 house bills and resolutions, all of which will have to take their chances at the next session.

Aside from regular annual appropriation bills, the two bodies in a session extending from the first Monday in December to the second Tuesday in August, passed about 170 bills and joint resolutions. This is the joint outcome of all their wisdom, and perhaps it is well that the number of bills that become laws was so small. One hundred and seventy out of a total of nearly 9,000 bills, shows, however, that there was a very great waste of effort and white paper.

Congress had time to pass a bill "to regulate" the friendless Mormons, but it had no time to revise that bundle of rascality and folly, the tariff. It had no time to give to a bankrupt act, but plenty of time for the consideration of jobs to erect public buildings, improve trout streams and swell the income of pension agents. It had time to vote away seventy-nine millions more than last year, and one hundred and ten millions more than the year before that, but no time whatever to give to the promotion of our flag on the high seas; none to the extension of our foreign trade; none to the relief of the people from burdensome and unnecessary taxation. As soon as all jobs were secured it was ready to adjourn without day, and it did so adjourn last evening.

It will go down to history as a profigate and shameless tribe. The house, led by the fool speaker, Keifer, and Robber Robeson, spent its time in unseating democrats and wasting the public money, the proceedings being almost daily enlivened by personal quarrels, obscene allusions and vile denunciations. The senate was even more extravagant than the house. There was no check anywhere; and eighty millions of the hard earnings of the people will this year, as the result of congressional action, go into the pockets of jobbers, or be expended in aid of individuals or local interests. The eight months of wrangling was almost wholly unproductive of useful legislation, and the ridiculous tariff commission is a fair sample of the work of the session.

TRUCK FARMING IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

Mr. Grady's record of his observations in North Carolina, printed in THE CONSTITUTION of Sunday last, mention is made of the progress and improvement of truck farming in that state, together with some pointed suggestions relative to the possibilities of this comparatively new business in Georgia. In this connection there is one important point we desire to impress upon our readers, or such of them as live within easy reach of transportation facilities, and that is, that a truck garden to be profitable need not be situated in the suburbs of a city, nor yet in the southern or southwestern portions of the state. To be sure, a truck garden in the suburbs of a city can be made wonderfully profitable provided it is managed in accordance with ordinary business principles; and certainly the southern and southwestern sections of Georgia have a material advantage in point of earliness; but it is easily possible to organize a profitable truck farm, which shall be neither in the latitude of extreme earliness nor within hearing of a city.

We have in mind a gentleman in Monroe county, one of the most successful farmers in the state, and whose success as a gardener, although it has been the talk of his neighbors, should be borne in mind. During the present season, he has been supplying several Atlanta acquaintances with vegetables, butter and other et ceteras of a well managed farm. Rather, we should say, he began to supply several friends. His acquaintance in this particular has steadily extended, and he has been able to dispose of all his supplies at rather better prices than they would fetch if huddled together in a suburban wagon or dis-

played in front of a retail shop; and this notwithstanding the fact that he lives several miles from the railroad.

This means that there is an inexhaustible supply of fresh garden truck and household supplies. Taking the Atlanta market alone, it would be no exaggeration to say that there has not been a day during the present season—or any other season, for that matter—when the demand for fresh vegetables, fresh butter, fresh milk and fresh eggs, has been entirely supplied. This is owing to the fact that the business of truck farming, so far as middle Georgia is concerned, is in an experimental condition. It will speedily settle into a system, but there need be no fear that the demand will ever be fully met. It is not the demand in Atlanta alone that is to be supplied, but the demand of the whole west and northwest that are to be supplied. The facilities of transportation already in operation will tend to carry all the products of southern Georgia to the north and east, leaving the great markets of the west and northwest to be supplied by middle Georgia, which has very greatly the advantage so far as reaching a market is concerned.

It is said that when some one mentioned jute in the presence of the tariff commission shortly after it organized, that body was compelled to go into executive session and examine the dictionary. A majority of the members thought that jute was connected with the flanges of the driving wheel of a soda water machine.

For the benefit of a correspondent at Cartersville, we would state that Mr. Stephens thoroughly understands and appreciates to their fullest extent the scope and meaning of Dr. Felton's recent speech. Meanwhile, let our correspondent exercise a little patience.

We beg to remind our esteemed northern correspondents that the republican party in Georgia has two straight tickets in the field. Does this look like the democrats are in the habit of using slam-bang arguments in their political vineyard.

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FARMERS IN ASSEMBLY.

MEN WHO WALK BETWEEN THE PLOW HANDLES.

Meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural Society at Marietta Yesterday—The University Farm Discussed—The Cotton Exposition and Southern Industry—Experimental Farms.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

MARIETTA, August 8.—The Georgia state agricultural society convened yesterday in Marietta, with a very large attendance from all parts of the state. The body met in the court house, and was called to order by the president, Hon. Tom Hardeman, at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Seales, of Marietta, and Mr. Alexander C. Clay, in behalf of the city of Marietta and the agricultural society of Cobb county, welcomed the delegates in a very pleasant and entertaining speech, which was responded to in behalf of the convention by Colonel Hardeman.

A petition from the Fruit Growers' association of Savannah was read asking for admission to be represented in the convention, and the request was unanimously granted and their delegates enrolled as members of the convention.

The calling of the roll showed an attendance of nearly two hundred delegates, almost every county in the state being represented.

THE ADDRESS OF COLONEL HARDEMAN.

The address of Colonel Hardeman, as president, followed and was one full of good advice to the farmers of the state and was listened to attentively during its delivery.

He congratulated the society upon the favorable auspices under which met, speakers of the bright prospect in store for the farmers of the country. "The experience of this year is worth the study of the farmers of Georgia from volumes of written or printed theories and exhortations—for it has proven most conclusively the fact that with good seed, proper culture and judicious fertilizing Georgia may be classed among the best out growing states of the union."

He spoke of the demands of agriculture on the farmers of the state, for a renewed effort, and the practice of a progressive and more intelligent farm economy. The day had passed when the agriculturist can prosper who disregards the teachings of science. Economy and extensive culture is the surest guarantee of success. Large results are from small acreage and at little expense is the test to-day of successful agriculture.

Cereals, sown, mown, harvested and threshed by machinery instead of the old custom of hand sowing, reaping and flail threshing are demanded by science to-day, and he who yields to her mandates will accomplish the same ends and better results with less than half the labor required by those who disregard them.

He then went on to show the necessity of the farmer being conversant with all new scientific researches, and new methods of culture, and the importance of the farmer as a member of society and of the government. To him it was painful to think how many of them were averse to any change in the custom of their fathers, opposed to any innovation, agricultural or mechanical, which is designed to lessen their labor, or increase their income simply because they are not possessed of their soil. He spoke at length of the importance of farmers encouraging science and agricultural studies in every branch and calling for them to give character to his industry, dignity to his profession and honor to his vocation.

How important, therefore, is to the young of the country that all these methods of cultivation and aid to development be provided for them. Sad, sad, indeed, will it be for the people of Georgia if no steps are taken by the fathers of the land to keep their sons contented and happy in 'the sheltered cot—the cultivated farm, where in human happiness' is laid the foundation of character of the bold peasant, who, though his home may be destroyed, can never be supplied."

He held that it was the duty of every farmer to interest himself in the maintenance of the government—to acquaint himself with its requirements, aims and objects, and practical administration. He did not mean to say that the farmer should be versed in the science of government, but he did affirm that no man had a deeper interest in its proper administration than the farmer, but yet he leaves to the village politician to shape legislation, dictate to the course and to the legislature. Such a bold peasant, who, though his home may be destroyed, can never be supplied."

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Arthur H. Hill, of Marietta, and adopted by a rising vote: "That the farmers of Georgia, in convention assembled, express their deep sympathy for our beloved senator, Benj. H. Hill, in his sad affliction. We pray that his end may be peaceful, conformed by the sympathy of the whole people of the state, and, as we trust, with the comfort of his peace with God."

On motion of Hon. David E. Butler, of Madison, it was resolved: "That this convention recommend to all cultivators of the soil in Georgia, the keeping and observation of the 31st day of August as a day of thanksgiving, prayer, praise and worship of the Lord for His abundant mercies, so graciously given us this year."

GENERAL BROWNE'S REPORT.

General William M. Browne, professor of agriculture in the university of Georgia, then made his report on the experiments at the university farm.

He congratulated the farmers of the state in having planted so largely in oats, wheat and other small grain. The seasons had been favorable, and the prospect was unusually bright. The people had learned the real importance of the planting of more small grain. As to the variety of seed out, he said, there are indeed, at other seeds, different kinds are adapted to different soils on which they are grown. He had experimented with red rust-proof oats, Henry's winter oats, the Chinese hulless and other kinds, and found that the red rust-proof was undoubtedly the best for use in Georgia. He had sown the above three varieties broadcast at the rate of one and three-fourths bushels per acre on adjoining plats, and was attended by the plowman, his son, and a number of citizens. Mr. Mahier was for twenty-five years foreman in the Maryland Union office.

per acre, in drills, in plats of equal size, manured alike with 500 pounds of compost of cotton seed and stable manures and bird phosphate. The results were as follows:

W.	Wt.	Pounds straw	Wt.	Wt.
Wt.	Wt.	Wt.	Wt.	Wt.
Sparks Swamp...	May 31	1,408	195	147
Gold Medal...	May 28	1,224	147	147
Bennett...	May 27	1,329	173	173
Lemon...	May 31	1,612	183	183
Elm...	June 1	1,782	194	194
Rice...	June 31	1,631	194	194
Bull Dallas...	June 4	1,676	194	194

The Sparks Swamp yielded by far the greatest amount of straw, while the Bull Dallas produced the least grain.

The legislature of the state should make allowance for more experimental farms, that was by far the best method of keeping pace with the progress in agriculture, as had been clearly shown by the benefits derived from these counties and states which had established them.

THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

Hon. J. T. Henderson, being troubled with a severe cold, had his report on the "International cotton exposition in its relation to southern industry," read by Colonel New, now, showing wonderful results on southern industry, through the influence of the exposition.

The term of Hon. W. H. Felton, of Marshallville, as a trustee of the university of Georgia, having expired, he was unanimously re-elected to the position.

The society is allowed four representatives in the board of trustees of the university, one being elected annually.

Resolutions of General Phillips which had been offered at the last convention and laid over for action until this were then read. They called for the establishment of three roads, one through the mountains, one through the middle, and one in south Georgia, to be under the control of the Georgia state agricultural society and to be supported from a portion of the tax on fertilizers. Mr. Livingstone, of Newton, was opposed to touching the tax on fertilizers, as it was an educational fund. He was in favor of memorializing the legislature for an appropriation for the purpose, but thought that the fertilizing fund should not be touched under any circumstance.

George Harrall, of Webster, was in favor of the resolutions. He argued that the farmers of the state were supporting the fund on fertilizers, and that they should derive the benefits from it. He did not think it right that this fund, taken wholly from the farmer, should be used for the education of the children of persons of all other classes of business who were not taxed at all for educational purposes.

Colonel Adams, of Forsyth, also favored the resolutions, while Colonel Vason, of Albany, was opposed to them. He wanted an experimental farm, but did not think that it should be supported to the detriment of our educational interests.

Colonel Hardeman thought that when the fight narrowed down to experimental farms and the education of our poor boys, the former would be whipped to death. He thought the legislature should make an appropriation from the general fund.

Mr. Livingstone moved a substitute that the legislature be memorialized to establish two or more experimental farms in the state, under control of the department of agriculture, and to regulate the taxes on them proportionately. Governor Colquitt having arrived in the hall, was invited to address the body, and did so, being frequently interrupted during his speech with applause from his hearers.

An invitation from the directors of the North Georgia railroad for the delegates to the convention to ride over their road to Canton, leaving at 9 a.m. and returning at 5 p.m., was unanimously accepted, and the body will make the trip on Thursday.

General Browne offered an amendment to the constitution changing it so as to have only one or two members of the society on the executive committee.

The following committee was announced to memorialize the legislature for the establishment of experimental farms, as provided for as stated above: From the first district, Mr. Dell; second, Mr. Vason; third, Mr. Harrell; fourth, Mr. Guerry; fifth, Mr. Powell; sixth, Mr. Furman; seventh, Mr. Phillips; eighth, Mr. Evans; ninth, Mr. Simmons of Pickens.

Adjourned.

The election of officers will occur to-morrow. It is not known whether Colonel Hardeman will allow the use of his name again for president. In case he does not, the race will be between Colonels Fannin and Livingstone. Judge Harrall, of Webster, was urged for the place, but declines to antagonize either of the above gentlemen. The name of Professor White is prominently before the convention for the position.

Colonel Grier will have no opposition for secretary.

AT THE KENESAW.

The above popular hotel, and one, by-the-way, with the reputation of being the best in any city in the state with less than twenty thousand inhabitants, is completely crowded with guests. Under the management of Mr. Fletcher, assisted by Mr. Shielman, it certainly has won its reputation and deserves its patronage.

Among its distinguished arrivals are Governor Colquitt, General P. M. B. Young, Colonel John Harrel, Dr. H. M. M. General Brown, Professor H. C. White, Colonel Mark Harrel, Colonel P. J. C. Bremick, Judge W. H. Felton, and many others.

The Trial of Walsh.

LONDON, August 7.—The trial of Thomas Walsh arrested at the time of the recent seizure of arms at Clerkenwell, begun. Walsh pleaded not guilty.

A Peacock Tragedy.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of J. C. Coggins, an inmate of the county prison, who is charged with killing John Mehan, another inmate. The difficulty is said to have occurred last Friday. Mehan, who is seventy-seven years of age, was struck several blows over the head and shoulder by Coggins, who is said to be an ex-convict. Mehan died last night. The information is given by John Maher, another inmate, who was a witness to the difficulty. Dr. Duncan, the physician in charge of the institution, says Mehan died of chronic disease. Coggins is in jail and will have an examination.

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FREDERICK's Oldest Prisoner Dead.

FREDERICK, August 5.—Hon. T. Manier, one of the oldest prisoners at Frederick, died on Saturday morning. He was 86 years of age. His funeral was yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the prisoners, his family and a number of citizens. Mr. Manier was for twenty-five years foreman in the Maryland Union office.

A Groom Tarr'd and Feather'd.

NEW LONDON, Conn., August 8.—Peter Crow, of Montville, lost his wife by death on July 29. On the following Friday he was married again, and on that night was taken from his bed by a number of citizens and tarr'd and feather'd.

Killed by a Rook.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—An Eminence, Ky., special to the Courier-Journal says: Joseph Loudon, a respectable farmer, had a difficulty with a rook. The bird had got into his house and was perched on the chimney. Loudon, a Louisvillian, thought the rook was sprouting badly. He had sown three varieties of seed on his adjoining plats, and was attacked by different soils on which they are grown. He had experimented with red rust-proof oats, Henry's winter oats, the Chinese hulless and other kinds, and found that the red rust-proof was undoubtedly the best for use in Georgia. He had sown the above three varieties broadcast at the rate of one and three-fourths bushels per acre on adjoining plats, and was attacked by the rook. The rook was raised in the back yard.

The condition of the crops.

LANSING, Mich., August 8.—Rains for the past week have caused the entire suspension of the harvest in this section. Two-thirds of the wheat crop is still in the fields, either in shocks or uncut, and is more or less damaged, much of it ruined. The standing wheat is sprouting badly. Reports from the section north of here are to the same effect.

A Peace-Maker Mortally Wounded.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., August 8.—A picnic at Devil's Hole, in Ritchie county, Saturday, John Brady, who had been trying to stop a fight between Jerry Deem and another man, was shot in the back by Deem. The wound is said to be mortal.

Montgomery, August 8.—A bullet of cotton of the new crop was received here this evening. It was raised in Montgomery.

THE RAILROADS.

The Cincinnati and Charleston—The Georgia Railroad and the Commissary—Etc. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is talk in the south of the possibility of the Mobile and Ohio road passing under the control of Jay Gould, and being woven into the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific system. It may seem strange to those who are not particularly familiar with the geography of the southern railroad system that Mr. Gould should want another line to the south in connection or seemingly in opposition to the one he is now controlling. He is, however, penetrating the south and terminating at New Orleans. Mr. Gould, as the world well knows, has ambition to add to his systems all the lines that would possibly be of benefit to the different lines he now controls. The southern terminus of the Wabash system is now at Cairo, Ill. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain road, which is a part of the Missouri Pacific system, also has a branch terminating at that point. If it be true that Mr. Gould has designs on the Mobile and Ohio (and there can be but little doubt as to the truth of the report) it is quite apparent that his method in his design to extend the great Wabash system through the cotton fields of the south and on to the gulf of Mexico.

The county through which the Mobile and Ohio road passes is, perhaps, the richest cotton growing territory in all the southern states east of the Mississippi river. The road until within the past year has always done a thriving and prosperous business. The earnings of the road for the past year have by no means been adequate to pay interest on the bonds indebtedness and the operating expenses. In fact, the directors were put to the necessity not long since of borrowing money with which to pay the deficit.

The stock, as will be seen by the daily stock reports, has suffered almost an unparalleled decline within the past twelve months, although a small rise has been shown within the past six days.

The road, if purchased by Mr. Gould, will be one of the most valuable extensions that could possibly be added to the Wabash system. It is understood, and to all appearances well authenticated, that the road, after passing into the control of the Wabash system, will be extended to New Orleans, thus leaving Mobile simply a little way station.

With this purchase, and the completion of the iron road from the iron road, the road to the gulf of Mexico, to Alexandria, Louisiana, connecting at that point with the Texas and Pacific, it would give to Mr. Gould two lines to the Mecca of the south—one on the east, and the other on the western side of the Mississippi river. If the Mobile and Ohio has been able to eke out an existence by being an independent corporation, there can be no question but what it could be made more valuable by being made a part of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific system.

It would seem, from the advantage taken by competing roads in the absorption of territory that the time had come for the Mobile and Ohio to do something in order to hold its own in the contest for self-preservation and struggle for supremacy. There is every indication to warrant the belief that the transfer will soon be made, and at an early date the Wabash system will be extended to the magnolia groves upon the gulf coast.

CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON.

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the Atlantic and French Broad railroad company of North Carolina was held here yesterday at the instance of Childs & Oliver, who contracted some time since to build the road, they having agreed to begin the work on September 1, 1882. There were present at the meeting Messrs. King, of Morristown, and Schofield, Campbell and others, of New York, representing the contractors, and after a long and somewhat exciting discussion of the situation of affairs the directors signed the necessary paper looking to a consolidation of the Atlantic and French Broad road with the Berlin and Knob Creek, the Morrisburg, the Cumberland Gap and Ohio of Tennessee and the Morristown and Carolinas railway. These roads will form almost a continuous line from Cincinnati to Eastport Gap, where it connects with the projected Atlantic and French Broad road of South Carolina.

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**HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER**
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
STOCKS and BONDS
FOR SALE.

State of Georgia 7 per cent, 8 per cent Bonds, City of Atlanta 7 per cent, and 8 per cent Bonds, 15 shares Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, Ten Hundred Dollars Atlanta and A. and W. P. Certificates, 20 shares Ga. R. R. stock, and the bond of the

State Charter 1870.

**BANK
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA.**
ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL \$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND 37,000.00

STOCK-HOLDERS (with unencumbered personalty in millions of dollars) INDIVIDUALLY LISTED.

Accounts settled. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Loans on good collateral and No. 1 paper, always at reasonable rates.

July 26—duly head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, August 8, 1882.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

Bid. Asked. Bid. Asked.

Ga. 88...125 105 Atlanta 88...102 104

Ga. 68...107 108 August 88...106 108

Ga. 78...107 108 August 68...104 108

Ga. 70...115 116 Macon 88...105 108

Ga. 70...101 102 Rome 88...105 108

Brownsville 88...105 108

Atlanta 88...105 108 Columbus 88...105 108

Atlanta 78...115 117 Columbus 88...105 108

Atlanta 78...115 117 Columbus 88...105 108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 88...107 109 At. & Char.

Ga. 68...106 108 Inc. 68...84 88

W. & A. 108...106 111 Atlantic & Ga. 109

C. C. & A. 107 108 E. T. V. & G.

At. & Char. 107 108 Inc. 68...45 47

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia 88...114 116 Aug. 88...119 121

At. & Char. 88...114 116 At. & W. P. 108

Southwestern 116 C. C. & A. 54 54

South Car. 25

45 Telers.

NEW YORK, August 8—Stocks weak. Money 3. Exchange—Long 485; short 484. State Bond inactive. Governments unchanged.

Wheat 100. Exchange 45. Governments unchanged.

Bonds inactive.

Sub-treasury balances: Gold \$73,300.00 Currency \$8,648,000

Stocks closed strong.

All Class A to 2...90% Mem. & Char. 59

No. 2 class A to 10% N. Y. Central 107

All Class B...103 Pittsb'g F. W. & C. 137

Chicago & N. W. 143 Rich. & Alleghany 23

At. & C. 107 108 E. T. V. & G.

At. & Char. 107 108 Inc. 68...45 47

ST. LOUIS, August 8—Flour quiet; family \$1,250

choice \$1,250; flour quiet; family \$1,250

choice \$1,250; wheat quiet; family \$1,250

SIXTY FEET PLUNGE.

THAT IS WHAT A NORTHEASTERN PASSENGER TRAIN MADE.

An Excursion Train Gave Down an Embankment, but no One Gets Killed—Several Persons Injured—A Miraculous Escape from Death—The Heroism of the Passengers.

Night before last an accident occurred on the Northeastern railroad, two miles from Clarksville, which, for miraculous escape from instant and terrible death, has no equal. The train was composed of ten passenger coaches and was drawn by a large engine. It was loaded to its utmost capacity with ladies and children and gentlemen, who had been spending the day at Tullulah, and who were en route home after a pleasant time at the falls.

Mr. John Dunlap, of Atlanta, was the engineer, and when he left Rabun Gap Junction night had settled itself over the earth, and knowing the value of the load he was drawing he strained his energies to carry it through safe, and had

SETTLED HIS ENGINE down to a safe speed when the accident happened. Two miles from Clarksville and about seven from Rabun Gap Junction there is a high trestle which is approached from either side by a high embankment. The embankment or rail or the side from which the train was approaching, the trestle is driven considerably, and here it was that the accident occurred. The engineer had taken up his speed and was approaching the high wood-work at a slow pace, when the engine suddenly left the track and plunged down the embankment, about sixty feet high. In its descent the engine turned completely over, and when it settled upon the ground the tender rested upon it. On top of the tender was a passenger coach, and upon this coach another, and another, until five coaches rested their weight upon the tender, while the fifth coach of the train stood partly upon the

Each of the passenger coaches was full of ladies and small children, and as the coaches went down the noise of the heavy timbers as they snapped in two, were drowned by their cries and groans. To those who were in the coaches which did not leave the track, it was evident that some

GREAT ACCIDENT HAD HAPPENED and in an instant every one was cleared and the light of the burning timber below the cause of the sudden halt was ascertained. Fortunately there were many strong arms and brave hearts aboard the train, and instantly quite a number had descended the embankment to rescue their friends from their perilous position and probably death. It was soon found, however, that no one had been killed and that only a few persons had been injured. The car which was next to the tender had been driven half through as it fell upon it, and was on fire, but only one of its occupants was hurt. The second car was also badly broken, and it was in this coach that the greatest number of persons were injured. The third and fourth cars were only slightly injured.

WHO WAS HURT. When the casualties had been ascertained the passengers rejoiced at their escape. Mr. John Dunlap, the engineer, was badly injured about the back and shoulders and is in a dangerous condition, but the physicians are sanguine of his recovery. Mr. Davis, the fireman, who was hurt about the head and shoulders, but not seriously. Mr. Pelot, of Athens, who was familiar with the road, and who was riding on the engine for the purpose of acquainting the engineer with the curves and grades, was slightly hurt about the legs. A brakeman was somewhat injured in the face, and train hand had both legs broken—one below, the other above the knee. Of the passengers only four or five were hurt, and none of them seriously. Mrs. O'Farrell and Mr. Jones, of Atlanta, received the most severe injuries and they escaped with a few bruises and scratches about the head and face. In fact the injuries sustained were very slight except in those of the train hand and possibly the engineer.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT. Those who were present and who are cognizant of all the details can assign no cause for the accident, except that the track there is a six degree curve. It is thought that the outside track at this curve sank so much that the drive wheels possibly broke the rail and then jumped it, or that the track spread, causing the engine to leave the rails. After leaving the rails the engine passed over only a half dozen ties before it began its descent. The track for quite a distance was terribly torn up, but a squad of hands cleared it within four hours and relaid about fifty feet of track.

The train was an excursion by the Pioneer and Leader company of Athens, and left Tullulah at 7 o'clock in the evening, and had gone but sixteen miles when the accident happened. It required one hour and twenty minutes to make that distance. Until the passengers were taken away yesterday morning they received every possible attention the officials of the road could give.

SHOT IN THE HAND. Yesterday afternoon Dick Reynolds, a dark-skinned man who lives on Porter street, was assaulted by a dog which he attempted to kill, but when Dick drew his pistol from his pocket the weapon went off and the ball, which was intended for the dog, buried itself in Dick's left hand, inflicting an ugly and disagreeable wound.

Before the Commissioner. A. B. Miller of Gwinnett county, was before Commissioner W. B. Smith yesterday charged with retailing whisky without license. He waived a preliminary examination and gave bond for his appearance. Daniel Glenn, of Campbell county, was held in a bond for his appearance to answer a charge of illicit retailing. Abe Cobb, of Fulton county, was held in a bond of one hundred dollars for his appearance before the district court to answer a charge of retailing whisky without license.

The City Court. Judge Richard H. Clark presided in the city court yesterday and disposed of the following business: State vs. Edward White, larceny from the house; plea guilty and sentence of five to six months. State vs. Ernest White, larceny from the house; verdict not guilty. State vs. William McEvilley, larceny from the house; verdict not guilty. Both of these defendants were under ten years of age. Rule absolute in the case of A. H. Colquitt, governor, etc., vs. H. A. Garvin and Hiram Edwards, security. Court adjourned to meet today to hear motions. The case of the State against Edward McCandless, charged with crowding W. L. Clarke, editor of the Republican, was postponed until the September term.

A Negro and a Call. Yesterday afternoon a negro man attempted to sell a fine, large calf to a butcher on Washington street for eight dollars. The apparent value of the calf so much exceeded the price asked that the buyer's right hand was unquestionable, and he declined to close the trade, but sent for Officers Culberson and Gloer, who were on duty in that ward, and made known to them the facts in the case. After a brief investigation of the case, the officers decided to arrest the negro, who gave his name as Frank Jackson, and who is now in the station-house.

Long at Rich's. I take pleasure in informing my friends that I am now permanently located at the well known dry goods house of M. Rich & Bro., and shall be glad to see all my old friends and as many new ones as will favor me with their patronage. Gus Long.

Formerly with D. H. Dougherty. 211 ang 6-18 1st floor 7p

CITY NEWS.

The Regular Record of Current Local Events—Cost of all Kinds.

The city is full of strangers. The Southside street railway seems to be hanging fire.

See notice to mill owners in "wanted" column.

Ponce de Leon and West End were well patronized yesterday.

There were only three state cases entered at the station house yesterday.

The canal scheme came in for its usual amount of discussion yesterday.

A Frey, at No. 4 Peachtree street, has on hand a nobby stock of jewelry.

The Waiters' union are making arrangements for a big anniversary next week.

The markets were all well supplied yesterday, and the sale of country produce was good.

The Good Samaritans of Atlanta are arranging for an excursion to Rome on the 29th instant.

The police had a busy day yesterday, and the recorder will have a big reception this morning.

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Jonesboro, Ga., July 28, 1882.
 Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 I have been using the Cherry Evaporator No. 2, or \$26 machine, bought of you and after giving it a thorough test find that it will dry ten bushels of green peaches per day of twelve hours. It dries the peaches nice and bright and will not burn or scorch them.

W. W. WARD.

Jan 6—dly top 1st col 8p

BOOKS IN SETS.

Dickens, Waverly,
 DeQuincey, Cooper,
 Hawthorne, Schiller,
 Irving, British Poets,
 D'Israeli, Hallam,
 Ruskin, Longfellow,
 Also, a fine selection of Miscellaneous Works.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.

Feb 6—dly un mch



J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
 FACTORY & SALESROOM,
 34 WHITEHALL STREET,
 ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 7c; in New York, at 13 1/2c; in Atlanta at 12 1/2c.

Daily Weather Report
 OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
 KIRKLAND HOUSE, AUGUST 8, 1882, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Wind.	Wind.		Rainfall.	Weather.
			Dir.	Force.		
Atlanta.	29.92	75	60	W.	Fresh	00 Clear.
Augusta.	29.98	80	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Ga. Line.	30.05	80	74	N.	Light	00 Clear.
Key West.	30.06	84	77	W.	Light	00 Clear.
Mobile.	30.03	82	75	W.	Light	00 Clear.
Montgomery.	29.96	81	75	N. E.	Fresh	00 Clear.
New Orleans.	30.06	82	75	N. E.	Fresh	00 Clear.
Palestine.	29.96	77	69	W.	Fresh	00 Fair.
Savannah.	29.96	77	69	S. W.	Light	00 Clear.

Local Observations.

Time of Observation.	Max	Min	Rain	Wind.	Dir.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a.m.	29.98	69	W.	Fresh	00	Clear.		
10:31	29.98	70	N. W.	Fresh	..	Fair.		
2:31 p.m.	29.90	81	71	N.	Light	00	Clear.	
4:31	29.96	77	77	W.	Light	00	Clear.	
10:31	29.92	75	69	W.	Fresh	00	Clear.	
Mean daily bar.	29.93				Maximum ther.	85.5		
Mean daily ther.	77.4				Minimum ther.	72.2		
Mean daily humid.	77.3				Total rainfall	.03		

Cotton Bell Bulletin.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

DISTRICT.	Max	Min	Fall.	WIND.		Weather.
				Temp	Temp	
Atlanta District.	94	72	.03			
Atlanta.	85	72	.03			
Spartanburg.	90	71	.00			
Toccoa.	92	72	.04			
Gratton.	93	75	.00			
Dalton.	87	65	.33			
Calhoun.	88	71	.20			
Cartersville.	91	67	.06			
West Point.	90	71	.00			
Newnan.	87	72	.00			
Griffin.	87	71	.06			
DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE.					
1. Washington.	94	72	.05			
2. Cherokee.	85	72	.00			
3. Augusta.	92	72	.04			
4. Savannah.	93	75	.00			
5. Atlanta.	89	71	.17			
6. Gwinnett.	89	71	.17			
7. Mobile.	94	73	.00			
8. New Orleans.	90	72	.49			
9. Georgia.	91	79	.10			
10. Ichabod.	91	72	.00			
11. Little Rock.	99	71	.09			
12. Memphis.	99	71	.09			
13. St. Louis.	92	71	.06			
Mean of Districts.	92.0	71.0	.09			

H. HALL,
 Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ELEGANT
 ESTABLISHMENT

One of the most attractive and elegant establishments in Atlanta, is the handsome jewelry store of A. F. PICKERT, No 5 Whitehall Street. His shop is a fine one, and the display of all that we see it, and a visit to his establishment is always pleasant and interesting, for aside from the attractions of a pretty and stylish stock of jewelry he has just now a large and choice collection of modern British company's silverware, some elegant designs in tea sets, water sets, baking dishes, wine glasses, too, something handsome, and these goods too, are to be had at a very reasonable price. These goods are the best quality plate, and the finest finished goods in the world. Go to No 5 Whitehall street and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
 JEWELER.

P.S.—A full line of the finest imported Spectacles and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years.

May 28 dly 1st col 8p

WACHES,
 JEWELRY.
 FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
 31 Whitehall Street.

We are prepared to do all the most difficult
 WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
 IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

Feb 6—dly 8p un pick

Deutsche Zeitung.
 Nervous Weakness, Disease, Impotency, Sexual
 Debility, cure by "Wells's Health Renewer." \$1.
 Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

Cheap, Cheap.

All kinds of Military goods and fixtures for sale
 Owing to the increase of my Dry Cleaning department
 I must give up the millinery by the first of September, and will sell at a very low price; all
 at Mrs. A. Nace's, over Chamberlin & Boynton.
 86 July 22 sun-tues 4-6pm.

Catooosa Excursion.
 Round trip tickets to Catooosa, including
 hotel & one week. \$10. Saturday tickets, hotel &
 round trip to return on Monday morning. \$5.
 Sunday tickets, including dinner \$8. For July 22
 to Western and Atlantic ticket office.

NEW BOOKS.

"Bright Days"—Mrs. Banks. \$1.50
 (See on a Georgia Plantation.)
 A Woman's Peril. Mrs. C. C. Cook. 75
 (One of the best novels of the day.)
 Prince Hal—Miss Andrews. 125
 (Romance, a Rich Young Man.) 125
 Uncle Tom—Joe H. H. 125
 (None to equal it for negro sayings.)
 Wild Work—Mrs. Bryan. 150
 (This lady's most popular novel.)
 Stolen Wife—H. H. 125
 (Twain's wit is the wittiest.) 125
 Pot Bouille—By Zola. 475
 (A terrible book.) 475
 Georgia Forest Book. 400
 (Every lumber should have it.) 400
 Address PHILLIPS & CREW, Atlanta, Ga.
 July 22—dly top 2d col 8p

A MILITARY REUNION.

The Colored National Military Reunion at Columbus, Ohio.

Great preparations are being made at Columbus, Ohio, for the colored military reunion, which is to take place in that city on the 14th of August. It is estimated that 5,000 colored volunteers, the majority of whom will be from the south, will be in the grand parade.

Among the companies which will be present on that occasion will be the Georgia Cadets, of Atlanta, Captain Moses A. Jones, commanding, and Lieutenants Patterson, Jones and Cabiness. The company will consist of thirty men, and will leave Atlanta on the morning of the 13th. The authorities of the Georgia Pacific company, Grant Wilkins and several other large employers, have granted permission to their employees, and members of the company, to go.

The Cadets will make a creditable showing for the colored men of Atlanta. Captain Bentley will to-day call on the business men of the city for some aid to the company.

A Runaway's Return.

Walter Withers, a thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Walter Withers, an esteemed citizen of Atlanta, was missing for some time from the country without warning, as well as without permission. These tours commenced about four months ago, and covered the upper part of Georgia and portions of adjoining states. The young prodigal has had some narrow escapes from death while taking deck passage on stock cars. He was on the train which was wrecked at Kingston, and was taken off the engine a few minutes before the smash up, which resulted in the death of Engineer West. About two weeks ago he went to Louisville and on Monday he returned from the city repentant, and he says, ready to stay at home.

A Brilliant Lecture.

Mr. Hills quite astonished his many friends last night, by his brilliant lecture, while strangers were surprised to learn that he was not a professional. His lecture was full of wit, humor and pathos. How tenderly and with so much grace did he pass from one to the other. His voice was good. Having the mimic quality developed to a high degree, the negro, Irishman, Dutchman and Yankee were handled with equal freedom and fluency. To those, Kruger and Wilson sincere thanks are due for their charming music which they so kindly furnished, adding greatly to the evening's entertainment.

A Pretty Picture.

Every visitor to the exposition will remember the beautiful exhibit made by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The exhibit was arranged in such an artistic manner, as to command universal attention. Yesterday Mr. Jack W. Johnson, of this city, sent to THE CONSTITUTION a handsome colored picture of the exhibit. The picture is from Mr. A. S. Johnson, land commissioner of the road.

Seriously Sick.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, an old man named A. S. Smith, from Gwinnett county, was taken suddenly and seriously ill, at Pease's, on Peachtree street. On December 1st, he was admitted a patient in the hospital, and a committee was created among the countrymen who were with him, and a runner was sent for a physician. Dr. Cofer was found and soon relieved the old man's suffering.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Deimel, of Chicago, is in the city. Mr. Pearce Horne, of Dalton, is at the Kimball. Miss Julia Jordan, of Eatonton, is at the Kimball. Mr. C. T. Tiffany, of Rhode Island, is at the Markham. Mrs. H. Harvey, of Cincinnati, stops at the Kimball. Mr. C. T. Clements, of Rome, is at the Kimball.

Mr. William C. Wyly, of Darien, Ga., is at the Kimball. Mr. C. W. Rawson, of Dahlonega, is stopping at the Kimball.

Mr. C. W. Howard, of Macon, is stopping at the Kimball.

Henry Peoples and Walter Brown spent Sunday in Gainesville.

S. C. Trout, of Cave Spring, Georgia, is registered at the Markham.

Primus W. Jones, of Baker county, is staying at the Markham.

Mr. M. J. T. De Jarnette, of Eatonton, Ga., is at the Kimball.

Mr. J. T. Griffin, of East Tennessee and Virginia, is at the Kimball.

Miss Ella Jones, of Newnan, is in the city visiting Miss Zura Crew, on Nelson street.

Mr. Joe Vason, of Macon, and Miss Callie Vason, of Albany, are registered at the Kimball.

Speaking of Miss Fannie May Witt, who is now in Atlanta, the Atlanta Journal says:

"Miss Witt is a very pretty blonde, a Georgia girl, and a very likely bride for a general.

W. J. WILLINGHAM.

21 aug—dly sun wed sun top col 8p

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE